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## BOOK NOTES.

IN the winter of 1895-96 Mr. Theodore Marburg published in *The Baltimore American* a series of thoughtful letters on "The Venezuelan Dispute," in which he opposed the Cleveland-Olney policy. In May, 1898, he published in the same journal another series of letters on "The War with Spain," in which he supported the policy of the present administration. He has reprinted the later series and one letter from the earlier under the caption *Political Papers* (Baltimore, John Murphy & Co., 1898. — 50 pp.). Mr. Marburg cites the usual historical precedents to justify our intervention in Cuba, and recognizes — what our senatorial publicists ignored — that these precedents justify joint intervention rather than intervention by a single power. His plea for the sole intervention of the United States in matters American is based on the peculiar position of our country in the Western hemisphere and is, as he himself recognizes, a corollary of the Monroe doctrine in its latest form. Substantially the same position is taken by Mr. Carman F. Randolph in the opening pages of his *Notes on the Foreign Policy of the United States Suggested by the War with Spain* (New York, The DeVinne Press, 1898. — 15 pp.); but as regards the outcome of our intervention in Cuba, Mr. Randolph's hopes are diametrically opposed to those of Mr. Marburg. While the latter believes that the annexation of Cuba is inevitable and thinks it not undesirable, Mr. Randolph pleads in our own interest for an independent Cuba, and insists that we must not be too critical about the excellence of its government. "The peace of a Spanish-American state of the best type," he says, "is not the peace of the United States" (p. 6). He is opposed to all projects of annexation, and makes an earnest argument against "imperialism." To the future historian who shall study the genesis of the American policy of the twentieth century these pamphlets will give a faithful picture of the conflicting views and aspirations of a critical period.

Mr. James C. Fernald's *The Spaniard in History* (New York, Funk & Wagnalls Co., 1898. — 144 pp.) is a work that appeals less strongly to the American intellect and the thirst for exact knowledge than to the American conscience and the desire for self-justification. Its tendency, as frankly set forth in the preface, is to show "that the Spaniard . . . is not one to be trusted with the control of a weak or subject race." The book is compiled from standard British and American works, and is fairly well made.

In *The Eastern Question and a Suppressed Chapter of History* (Boston, Geo. H. Ellis, 1897. — 54 pp.), Mr. Stuart F. Weld sets forth, in an interesting but somewhat jerky way, the part played by Napoleon III in establishing a united and independent Roumania. Incidentally he undertakes to rehabilitate Napoleon III, of whose character and talents he thinks more highly than the majority of historians. The title of the pamphlet is misleading, for no part of Mr. Weld's narrative is drawn from archives or unpublished documents; all the facts he gives us have long been in print. What Mr. Weld means to indicate is that the topic of his treatise has been unduly neglected by popular writers.

Professor Loutchisky, of the University of Kiew, has during the past two or three years begun a conscientious and exhaustive investigation of the local records of France, with the aim of solving scientifically the question as to the extent and apportionment of small holdings before the Revolution and the precise results of the sale of the confiscated church lands after 1790. Hitherto, we have had to rely in this matter upon simple guesses or — what was worse — upon mere partisan declamation. Professor Loutchisky very properly devotes a considerable part of his little volume to the reprobation of those, including even De Tocqueville, who have written freely upon this subject without taking the trouble to consult the sources. In this preliminary study — *La petite propriété en France avant la Revolution et la vente des biens nationaux* (Paris, Champion, 1897. — 164 pp.) — the writer bases his conclusions upon the study of four widely separated typical departments: Pas-de-Calais, Côte-d'Or, Bouches de Rhône and Aisne. It appears that the proportion of land held by the peasant was considerably greater than is usually supposed and that, on the sale of the church lands, the peasant and artisan were not only given an opportunity to buy, but successfully competed with the speculators and acquired a large share of the property. It is needless to say that Professor Loutchisky's more extended work will be looked for with the greatest interest by all of those who are anxious to see dispelled the legends which have grown up about the Revolution.

The second volume of Prof. A. B. Hart's *American History Told by Contemporaries* (New York, The Macmillan Co., 1897. — 653 pp.), consists of sources selected to illustrate the period between 1689 and 1783. The development of colonial government, of life in the colonies and of intercolonial relations receives a good share of attention. Somewhat less than one-half the volume is devoted to the causes

and history of the Revolution. The judgment shown in the selection of extracts is good, and the volume should prove as useful as its predecessor.

Mr. Sydney G. Fisher's *Evolution of the Constitution of the United States* (Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Co., 1897. — 398 pp.), is an attempt, by means of a comparative study of the colonial charters, the grants and concessions, the plans of union and the state constitutions of the revolutionary period, to trace the development on American soil of the principles embodied in the Federal Constitution. It is a reply to the theory that our institutions have resulted from a conscious imitation of those of England, and especially to the view of Douglas Campbell that they are of Dutch origin. The last chapter contains an elaborate criticism of Mr. Campbell's theory. The thought underlying Mr. Fisher's book is excellent, and must in the future lead to notable results. It will knit together the colonial and the national periods of our history in a way never yet accomplished. But Mr. Fisher has not satisfactorily treated the subject. His work is hasty and often inaccurate. He almost wholly omits reference to the institutions of the royal provinces. He jumbles all, or nearly all, the colonies together as outgrowths of the corporations, which certainly they were not. He will need to study the colonial period much more thoroughly and systematically than he has done before he can prove his thesis.

Messrs. Blackie & Son recently began the issue of an interesting series of volumes designed to present the history of England during the past sixty years in all its important phases. It embraces the great developments of the age in politics, economics, religion, industry, literature, science and art, and records the life work of its typical and influential men. Mr. J. Holland Rose is the well-qualified general editor of this "Victorian Era Series," and has himself written the first volume to be issued — *The Rise of Democracy* (London, 1897. — 252 pp.). The individual volumes will be written by specialists in the various fields of knowledge which contribute to the project. We may note, besides Mr. Rose's own excellent volume, *John Bright*, by Mr. C. A. Vince; *The Growth and Administration of the British Colonies*, by W. Greswell; *Charles Dickens*, by George Gissing; *The Free Trade Movement and its Results*, by G. Armitage Smith; *The Growth of London*, by G. Laurence Gomme.

Mr. D. J. Medley's excellent *Student's Manual of English Constitutional History* (Oxford, B. H. Blackwell, 1898. — 644 pp.) appears in revised and enlarged form. About sixty pages have been added

to the book. Several of the chapters, particularly those on the land and its inhabitants, the executive, the legislature and the judiciary, have been thoroughly revised. The results of the investigations of Professor Maitland, which have appeared in the *History of English Law* and *Domesday Book and Beyond*, have also been incorporated into the book. In matter and form the author has sought to bring his very useful manual fully up to date.

A new selection of *Cases on American Constitutional Law*, by Carl Evans Boyd, Ph.D. (Chicago, Callaghan & Co., 1898.—678 pp.), may be commended to the ordinary student as a fair handbook. The volume includes many of the leading cases on our constitutional law; the selection is, on the whole, judicious; and the arrangement, which is topical, is intelligent from the historical as well as from the logical point of view. For the advanced student the collection is by no means so satisfactory as Thayer's; and from the historical point of view it is less interesting than Carson's *History of the Supreme Court of the United States*. The chief merit of Mr. Boyd's book is its convenience as a single volume of portable size.

That love of letters and the making of literature are not incompatible with success in the law is well illustrated in the case of Augustine Birrell, M.P. and Q.C.; and his little book on *The Duties and Liabilities of Trustees* (London, Macmillan & Co., 1896.—183 pp.) shows the advantages of the combination. Based on lectures delivered in the Inner Temple, the treatise is primarily meant for law students; but lay trustees will find it enlightening, and no one can fail to find it interesting. Incidentally Mr. Birrell shows what was the matter with chancery procedure in the days when Wesley and Dickens denounced it; and his discussion of the existing duties of British trustees as regards title deeds indicates the next step that should be taken in reforming the law of Great Britain.

*Die Kompetenz der Religion, der Ethik, des Patriotismus, der Verfassung, Gesetzgebung, Justiz, Presse, der Vereine und der öffentlichen, nationalen und internationalen Meinung, mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Frage der Beleidigungen und der Pressfreiheit* is the title which Dr. Karl Walcker, *Privat-docent* of the political sciences at Leipzig, gives to a pamphlet of 76 pages (Leipzig, Arwed Strauch, 1898); and the contents are even more heterogeneous than the title suggests. The law of libel and the freedom of the press are apparently the subjects which Dr. Walcker started to write about; but the bulk of the pamphlet is devoted to criminal law in general, and the author, who is not a jurist, makes some very original suggestions.

He thinks that fraudulent intention should be punished, even when the party deceived has suffered no damage (p. 41). He also thinks that it would be a good thing, whenever a civil or criminal case is decided, to file away a printed statement of facts, drawn up by the defeated or condemned party and approved or corrected by the court, and to select from these by lot, from time to time, a few cases not less than fifty years old for retrial, in order to show how far the judicial attitude has shifted in the interval (pp. 50 *et seq.*). A third suggestion (pp. 54-58) is that an "international legal protective association" be formed, with its headquarters at Berlin or elsewhere (Berlin preferred), to see that justice is done all over the world. The association is to be wholly unofficial, started by a few private gentlemen of great ability and high character and recruited by coöperation. It will denounce laws, ordinances and judgments of which it does not approve, and will apparently, whenever practical, decide important cases in advance of the court legally charged with the decision. It will not only protect oppressed innocence everywhere, but it will collect moneys due from delinquent foreign debtors. The establishment of this association is a question of time only; but it will hardly be set going before 1910, and perhaps not before 1925. Dr. Walcker is a reformer too little known outside of Saxony.

A valuable paper on *The Indeterminate Sentence*, by Levi L. Barbour, appears in the publications of the Michigan Political Science Association (Ann Arbor, 1898. — 27 pp.). The author gives the psychological and utilitarian reasons for substituting the indeterminate sentence for fixed terms of imprisonment. He also reviews American legislation on the subject and supports the dissenting opinion of Judge Grant in *People vs. Cummings*, 88 Mich. 249, which declared an indeterminate sentence act unconstitutional in the state of Michigan. Mr. Barbour's paper should be consulted by all who are interested in this question.

A new volume of the *Berner Beiträge*, edited by Professor Oncken, is a study by Dr. Christo Mutasoff, entitled *Zur Geschichte des Rechts auf Arbeit, mit besonderer Rücksicht auf Charles Fourier* (Bern, K. I. Wysz, 1897. — 142 pp.). The history of the *droit à travail*, or the right to demand work, has been written up during the past two years not only by Professor Menger in Vienna, but by a number of younger German scholars. This last contribution is welcome as affording a somewhat fuller account of the origin of the doctrine at the time of the French Revolution, as well as of its development by Fourier and his followers. Of especial interest is the account of the struggle in

1848, in which some new excerpts are made from the *Moniteur*. The two chapters on the recent history of the practical movement in Germany and Switzerland also bring some fresh information.

The third and last volume of the miscellaneous essays by the well-known Belgian economist, Emile de Laveleye, has been published by Alcan (Paris, 1897.—418 pp.) under the title of *Essais et études, Troisième Série*. They include the chief articles published in the French and English periodicals from 1883 until the author's death in 1892. A few of these essays are on economic topics, such as those on natural laws, on economic crises and on the economic condition of the Congo State. Most of them, however, deal with questions of contemporary politics. M. de Laveleye was a man of remarkable abilities and of catholic spirit; but he wrote a little too easily and, if the truth must be told, often a little superficially. Whatever he said, however, he said well; and while the lasting value of these essays will perhaps not be great, they will always be interesting as containing the fine appreciations of an *homme d'esprit* on some of the fundamental political and social problems of the day.

Labor disputes in England have recently led to the formation of the "Free Labor Protection Association," whose object is to further the interests of employers, and incidentally of "scabs," against the labor unions. Although not written at the instigation of this association, the little book by Mr. W. J. Shaxby, entitled *The Case Against Picketing* (London, Liberty Review Publishing Co., 1897.—86 pp.), accepts, so far as picketing is concerned, the principles upon which the free-labor movement is founded. It gives abstracts of English and foreign laws and decisions, and presents arguments in favor of more stringent laws against conspiracy. The last chapter on trade-union tyranny seems to take us back to the discussions of forty and fifty years ago in England. Mr. Shaxby points to the United States as being "far in advance" of England in respect to the enforcement of conspiracy laws in labor disputes.

From the numerous occasional papers and addresses that deal with the public relations of railways, Mr. Harry Perry Robinson, of the *Railway Age*, Chicago, has undertaken to select, year by year, the more important, and to put these into the permanent form of an annual publication. The first volume of his *Year Book of Railway Literature* (427 pp.) covers the year 1897. The essays selected are, for the most part, by presidents and other officials of railway companies or railway associations, and may be said to represent the distinctly conservative view of the situation. Incidentally they con-

tain much valuable practical information. The *Year Book* is to be welcomed as a distinct addition to our railway literature.

A similar point of view is to be found in *American Railway Management*, by Henry S. Haines (New York, John Wiley, 1897.—368 pp.). Mr. Haines was formerly general manager of the Plant System, and has collected his addresses made before the American Railway Association and other organizations during the past ten years. Many of these addresses are of a popular nature; but some of them—especially those relating to questions of expenses and of cost of service—will be of interest to a wider circle of students.

All students interested in public finance will welcome the recent work by Mr. Frank Marshall Eastman on *Taxation for State Purposes in Pennsylvania* (Philadelphia, Kay & Brother, 1898.—284 pp.). Mr. Eastman has been for a number of years general assistant in the department of the auditor-general, and has thus been able to get a good view of the practical, as well as the legal, aspects of the problem. The plan of the book is a good one. After giving an historical sketch of the general tax legislation, he takes up each separate tax, gives an accurate statement of the history of the legislation on that particular point, the provisions of the law now in force, extracts from the leading cases interpreting the law and, finally, comments of his own. In this way we get a complete survey of the whole situation. We also find additional chapters on local taxation, instructions to officers of administration and some succinct but well-considered hints to legislators. Mr. Eastman's book forms a very welcome complement to the somewhat similar work on the development in New York, published by Mr. Julian T. Davies in 1888. It is to be hoped that the plan may be followed in other states, so that we may finally have a really complete statement of the tax legislation in the various commonwealths.

In *Public Debts in Canada* (University of Toronto Studies: Economic Series, 1898.—88 pp.) Mr. J. Roy Perry aims to set forth in clear outline the growth of the present Canadian debts—federal, provincial and municipal. The federal debt began at the time of union through the assumption of a considerable part of the existing provincial debt; and so much aid has since been given to various transportation agencies that the net indebtedness now stands at \$253,074,927, making due allowance for investments in works regarded as productive. Provincial indebtedness amounts to \$31,325,719—also largely due to aid given to various transportation agencies. Quebec, in particular, has materially hampered herself by lavish aid



to railroads. The section dealing with municipal indebtedness — in most cases incurred on account of local improvements — is less interesting, because of the lack of exact statistics. The public credit is good; in 1895 the interest on the public debt averaged 2.93 per cent, and the burden of interest indebtedness per capita was \$1.80. Mr. Perry's essay bears evidence throughout of careful investigation, and affords to the American student the opportunity of comparing American and Canadian financial methods.

France has hitherto been unfortunate in its histories of economic theory, but that good work is being done by the adherents of the newer school is shown in the little volume by M. Souchon, Professor of the Faculty of Law at Lyons, entitled *Les Théories économiques dans la Grèce antique* (Paris, Larose, 1898.—205 pp.). M. Souchon has made good use of the secondary material in English, German and Italian. The chief criticism to be urged is that he, like most other writers, fails to bring out with sufficient clearness the essential dependence of the Greek theories on the economic conditions of production and distribution. We do, indeed, find some of the old platitudes about slavery; we also find a reference in one or two places to the views of Karl Bücher. But what should be made the very basis of the whole exposition is relegated to a very inferior place. The French suffer from the fact that about the only phrases they possess to distinguish between industrial stages are "*la petite industrie*" and "*la grande industrie*." "*La grande industrie*" means not only our factory system, but a good deal besides; and the development from the *petite* to the *grande industrie*, which M. Souchon describes (p. 117) as having taken place in Greece, does not really clear up matters at all. The statement of Aristotle's views is also very inadequate. It is worthy of note, moreover, that nowhere do we find an exact description of what the Greeks really meant by *πολιτικόν* and *οικονομικόν*. There are a number of bad misprints, as on page 49, where we find *κριτική*, and on page 95, where we find *χρητική* instead of *κτητική*. Nevertheless, M. Souchon's book is the most convenient summary that we have of Greek economic ideas.

The impulse given to French economic investigation by such institutions as the *Musée Social* and the new Parisian School of Social Economics is reflected in the book by M. Albert Métin on *Le Socialisme en Angleterre* (Paris, Alcan, 1897.—309 pp.). M. Métin has made a thorough study of the various phases of the present socialistic movement in England. His historical introduction deals mainly with Owen; and he has very little to say about

the Chartists. M. Métin maintains that the Christian Socialists have been of slight influence, and that the real impetus of the modern movement has come from Henry George. His account of the Land Nationalization Society, of the Social Democratic Federation and of the Fabians is perhaps not new to English readers ; but in these matters, as well as in his account of the connection between socialism and trade-unionism, he is quite up to date.

Mr. Betham-Edwards, who a few years ago gave us a new edition of Arthur Young's *Travels in France*, has now edited the *Autobiography of Arthur Young, with Selections from his Correspondence* (London, Smith, Elder & Co., 1898. — 480 pp.). To the admirer of Arthur Young's works this autobiography will come as a painful surprise. The editor speaks of him in the introductory note as a strong character ; but the general impression left by the memoir is one not of strength but of weakness. Arthur Young led an unhappy life, meeting with failure after failure, partly, perhaps, because he had an inordinately low opinion of himself. He was morbid, continually dissatisfied, and ended with religious melancholia. The burden of his whole life seems to be summed up in what he himself writes : " The same unremitting industry, the same anxiety, the same vain hopes, the same habitual disappointment ; no happiness, nor anything like it." The book is a depressing one ; and although it throws light incidentally upon agricultural conditions during the last decades of the eighteenth century, its chief interest lies in the insight it gives into some of the sadder aspects of human nature. It is a contribution to psychology rather than to political science.

The last two volumes of Traill's *Social England* treat of the period from 1714 to 1885 (New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons; London, Cassell & Co. ; V, 1896, 636 pp. ; VI, 1897, 700 pp.). In such a work every specialist is likely to think that his own field of study has been neglected, but in these volumes the student of economic history may surely find some cause for complaint. Thus, one searches in vain in volume V for any adequate (or adequately suggestive) treatment of that "domestic system" of industry which played so large a part in the industrial life of the eighteenth century. This omission, like some similar defects in the discussion of the early part of this century, is very likely due in part (judging from the scanty lists of authorities cited under the heading "Economic History") to the lack of published investigations of industrial conditions during that period. If so, we have an indication of how far in some respects the present work departs from our ideal social history. Nevertheless,

the six portly volumes contain an immense amount of trustworthy information which would otherwise be much more difficult of access for the average reader. Especially useful are the well-selected lists of authorities.

M. Gustave Fagniez's *L'Économie sociale de la France sous Henri IV* (Paris, Hachette, 1897) is a work of the most thorough and painstaking research, bringing together every scrap of evidence, from the legislation and literature of the reign, in any way bearing on agriculture, manufacture or trade. No student of the subject can afford to disregard it. But he will soon find that he must treat it as a repertory of materials of very unequal value, from which he has himself to pick and choose, and which he has himself to arrange. M. Fagniez seems to accept any definite statement or judgment that he comes across, without any allowance for the bias of the witness or his possible ignorance. Statements clearly inconsistent are composedly set down within a few pages or even a few lines of one another, with no real effort to harmonize them. There is throughout a want of the sense of proportion; and M. Fagniez altogether fails to make either the large industries of the country or the main external traits of the life of the several provinces stand out with any distinctness. When we are a little tired of the German schematizing, with its "stages" and "systems," it will do us good to turn to an uncritical and chaotic book like this, which fails for the lack of those very principles of discrimination.

The younger school of Belgian writers on history and political science have been doing admirable work in many ways during the past few years. One of the most serious and detailed monographs is that by Professor Van der Linden, entitled *Les Gildes marchandes dans les Pays-bas au Moyen Age* (Gand, Librairie Clemm, H. Englecke successeur, 1896.—126 pp.). Although devoted primarily to the mediæval gild merchant, Professor Van der Linden incidentally discusses the relations of this gild to the craft gild. He plants himself squarely on economic ground and gives a thoroughgoing criticism of the opposed German views, as represented, among others, by Van Doren. His conclusions are in almost all cases in thorough agreement with those reached by M. Pirenne on the origin of mediæval urban institutions. The numerous notes contain a vast amount of material taken from the local charters; and a series of appendices give a number of gild statutes, municipal regulations and other analogous material.

Dr. Naum Reichesberg, *Privat-docent* at the University of Berne,

has followed up his writings on statistics by a monograph entitled *Der berühmte Statistiker, Adolf Quételet* (Berne, Stämpfli, 1896.—142 pp.). Although we have various essays on different aspects of Quételet's work, this is the first monograph to give a comprehensive view, not only of the great statistician's life, but also of the chief phases of his work. Dr. Reichesberg treats of him in turn as an astronomer, a mathematician, a physicist, a sociologist and a statistician. He looks upon Comte and Quételet as the two real founders of sociology—the one from the abstract, the other from the statistical side. Admirers of Quételet will like this study.

From the Clarendon Press we have a new edition of Sir George Cornewall Lewis's *Use and Abuse of Political Terms*, with notes and introduction by Thomas Raleigh (Oxford, 1898). The cheap but excellent form of the volume ought to enable a much wider range of students to become acquainted with this suggestive essay than has hitherto been the case. Mr. Raleigh's "introduction" is scientifically dry, and is not likely to inspire in the reader any excessive enthusiasm for Lewis. The "notes" are meagre—which, in a work that speaks so well for itself, is commendable.

Prof. George Harris's *Inequality and Progress* (Boston and New York, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1897.—164 pp.) contains little that is new, but presents many old truths in attractive form. The keynote of the book is struck very early in these words: "The hope of progress lies in the leadership of superior persons." In developing this thesis the author has certainly improved little on the work of such predecessors as Sumner and Mallock; though it may perhaps be said that he has brought the subject down to date by including the testimony of Ammon and Lapouge, whose conclusions have as yet scarcely found their way into books of this semi-popular character. The tone of the book is optimistic; and conciseness of statement often leads to an appearance of dogmatism.

*Die sociologische Erkenntnis (Positive Philosophie des socialen Lebens)*, von Gustav Ratzenhofer (Leipzig, F. A. Brockhaus, 1898.—xii, 327 pp.), presents, in a more compact and in many respects improved statement, and with much new analysis, the system of social philosophy more elaborately set forth in Dr. Ratzenhofer's *Wesen und Weg der Politik*. In character the work approaches a systematic treatise on sociology. Its chief subdivisions are: The Character of Sociological Knowledge; The Psychological Grounds of Sociology; The Grounds of Sociology and Natural Science; The Social Process in the Human Race; The Fundamental Principles of Sociology;

The Social Will and Energy ; and Social Development in the Light of Sociological Knowledge. Dr. Ratzenhofer seems not to be acquainted with all the French and English literature on the subject ; but his volume is thoughtful and suggestive, and must be counted among the best of German works on sociology.

*L'Année Sociologique*, published under the direction of Dr. Émile Durkheim, Professor at the University of Bordeaux (Paris, Félix Alcan, 1898. — vii, 563 pp.), will be an annual summary of the most important sociological facts and ideas that have been put forth during the twelve months, in works on history, ethnography and statistics. The amount of such material is enormous, but it is so widely scattered and often so disguised that it is practically inaccessible to a majority of sociological students. Carefully selected and intelligently condensed, as there is every reason to believe that it will be under the editorship of M. Durkheim, this summary will be of great value. The scope of the project includes reviews of all the important sociological works of the year. In this first volume nearly 300 works are mentioned, and about 150 receive extended notice. The *Année* will also publish original memoirs. The present volume contains two: "La Prohibition de l'inceste et ses origines," by M. Durkheim ; and "Comment les forms sociales se maintiennent," by Prof. Georg Simmel, of the University of Berlin.

The fourth volume of the *Annales de L'Institut International de Sociologie*, published under the direction of René Worms, General Secretary (Paris, Giard et Brière, 1898. — 584 pp.), contains the following papers read at the Third Congress, at Paris, in 1897 : "La Définition de la sociologie," L. Stein ; "Le Cerveau individuel et le cerveau social," R. Garofalo ; "L'Économie de la douleur et l'économie du plaisir," Lester Ward ; "L'Importance sociologique des études économiques sur les colonies," Achille Loria ; "La Théorie organique des sociétés," J. Novicow, P. de Lilienfeld, G. Tarde, C. de Krauz, L. Stein, René Worms, S. R. Steinmetz, C. N. Starcke, R. Garofalo, Ch. Limousin, N. Karéïev, A. Espinas ; "Les Lois de l'évolution politique," C. N. Starcke ; "Les Sélections corollaires," S. R. Steinmetz ; "L'Évolution de l'idée de monarchie," Raoul de la Gasserie ; "La Mission de la justice criminelle dans l'avenir," Pedro Dorado ; "L'Obligation sociale de l'assistance," Alfred Lambert ; "L'Expérimentation en sociologie," René Worms ; "La Science comme fonction de la société," Fr. Giner de los Rios.